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Wednesday, January 31, 1906.

Anyway, Senator Heyburn does not propose to have any reservation in his speeches on the hated forestry re-

No man will be allowed to take an extra wife in Davis county with impunity, if he is so unworthy as to be

Those Easterners who find it impos-

sible to come West and see America first should at least give their money that privilege. Fog has concealed the smoke of the

city more or less of late, but the smokemakers have not been so unrea-

The running of cars later at night will be a great convenience, especially to husbands who are busy down town enjoying themselves.

Congressmen Bede says that polygamy is flourishing in Arizona and New Mexico, but this is no news to church officials who claim it is dying out.

Democratic members of the Council, by continuing to vote right, are showing that it was all a mistake to think that they were in the minority,

However, the statement of seventeen purposes to which tithe-money is decludes payments to church leaders.

Soon the Smoot subpoenas will be all served, and church officials will know whether they will have to forget the phraseology of church oaths or not.

Senator Heyburn takes the view that Gov. Gooding was badly fooled in the lieu land matter, but the Governor will doubtless hesitate to agree with him.

No man need expect to get the chairmanship of the State land board who does not understand that Senator Smoot is one of our greatest states-

Among those who for a long time have believed in the plan of seeing America first, are members of the European aristocracy thinking of mar-

Sanators Smoot and Sutherland, it is thought, may reach an agreement to support both sides of the Philippine sugar question by giving one vote to

Among those who would be pleased to see an early spring are many athletic students who earnestly desire to again take up important educational

As Senator Smoot takes issue with him on the forestry reserve matter, Senator Heyburn will probably be not so sure that the apostle is a fit man for the Senate.

Debate on the forestry reserve subject in the Senate revealed the remarkable fact that there is something on which Senators Dubois and Smoot think allke

Many elders in Arizona and New Mexico are taking piural wives, according to Congressman Bede, and living as they should, as Brother George Heynolds would say.

A man who took an additional wife at Farmington is to be prosecuted. It is probably unnecessary to state that he is not that well-known citizen of the place. Apostle Teylor.

President Smith cannot deny that

theless, as Mr. Hull gives ten per cent of the salary to the church.

MILKING THE TITHES

When the chief fraud and apologist for fraud in the Mormon hierarchy Apostle Charles W. Penrose, told his auditory in Logan that there were seventeen different ways of spending the tithing he made his list too long or too short. If Smith gets it all there is only one way, and if the twenty-six get it there are twenty-six ways. There is no system of calculation which brings out the figures, 17

The ostensible channels for tithe expenditure recounted by the mendacious apostle, exist largely in his own mind, and nowhere else

When Penrose pretends that the sustenance of Indians is a large tax upon the tithe fund, he is a hypocritical falsifier. He knows better. All this is likewise true of the talk of maintaining temples, meeting-houses and other church edifices. And in the same categary may be listed the rest of his quoted excenditures except one: Compensation of the church authorities; For every purpose for which money

is expended in the Mormon church, by the Mormon church, or for the Mormon church, there is a special donation, in addition to the tithes-except, as stated. for the compensation of the authorities and these are presumably paid from the general fund, although the extent of their compensation is not publicly known. Outside of Smith probably the members of the hierarchy do not receive large salaries. They get their profits through the opportunities which are afforded to them in business; and if they be favorites of the chief they are admitted to a partnership in some of the good enterprises, for the maintenance of which the church has been commercialized, and to enlarge which the Mormon people are being bled to the last drop. The stupendous character of the exactions made upon the average Mormon can only be appreciated by a perusal of the list which shows the requirements to which he must make answer in order to retain his good standing;

First, the average male Mormon must spend from two to four years in the mission field. The church does not pay any of his expense of transportation and maintenance until he is released. and then a ticket for his return to his home is supplied to him.

He must pay ten per cent of his aniual income for tithes. According to Joseph F. Smith this means one-tenth of all that he receives, no matter how much it may cost him to produce his revenues. The farmer who raises two thousand bushels of wheat is expected to contribute two hundred bushels to the trustee-in-trust-he is Smith-although that farmer may have expended two-thirds of the value of his entire crop for labor, irrigation charges, machinery, seed, etc. In addition he is supposed to contrib-

ute for the following purposes and on the following occasions For the expense of the ward in which

For ward meeting-houses and amuse-

ment halls, For the stake of Zion in which he lives, including the Tabernacle and the acidemy-to build and to maintain

For the poor of his ward. For the Temple whenever he seeks to

participate in its ordinances. Then he has:

Nickel Sunda

Dime Tuesday Primary nickel.

Relief society donation.

in their behalf.

Choir and organ donations

Home missionary sustenance. Relief society missionary. Mutual Improvement missionary,

Sunday-school missionary.

All these contributions he must make and all these things he must maintain. The Tribune is in possession of an authoritative document given by the hishopric of a ward in Salt Lake City stating that it is the purpose to sustain the poor by direct donations. The tithe fund is to be relieved entirely of this burden. It is well known that all of the other purposes for which Apostle Penrose claimed that the tithes were used are almost entirely covered by the

Is it may wonder that Mormons grow restive? They are pinched and squeezed and squeezed and pinched: they are cajoled and upbraided; they are wheedled and threatened, until the mass of them give practically all the profit of their toll to maintain the costly system which has been inaugurated for the F. Smith. The mass of the tithes and donations which the average Mormon pays would insure his comfortable maintenance in his own old age and insure his family against want after he shall have passed away. But it goes into the presponsible and arrogant keeping of the trustee-in-trust who not only refuses to utilize it for the purposes prescribed in the law of the church which commands the payment of tithes, but refuses to make any accounting of its use or misuse. Some of the hierarchical confidantes, like R. H. Roberts, express great horror at the thought that poor Mormons should be sustained from the tithe fund. They ask, with appearance of great indignation : "As we pay a large share of the taxes, why should not our people, who are indigent, be maintained in the poor-

public taxation? By this means Smith relieves his tithe hoardings of the principal demand which would otherwise be made upon them; and he is gradually shuffling on the responsibility for the maintenance Senator Smoot named an excellent man of temples, meeting-houses, etc., so that now prevalls, and that the people

houses or by outdoor relief from the

that those are sustained by special donation. Thus is left to him for such purposes as he may choose, the entire tithing fund and the dividends on in estments already made. The total of this great amount should be nearly or quite \$2,000,000 per annum. And while he expends these moneys as seemeth pleasing to him, claiming that God Almighty has empowered him to rob the widov and fatherless, and to make no return of the plunder, that sycophant falsifier, Charles W. Penrose, goes around the country sermonizing in the very teeth of the people who know per feetly well that the tithes which they pay are not expended as the lying apostle claims.

The Mormon mass feed the tithing cow and Joseph F. milks her. And a the same time Penrose dances in glee urging the defrauded ones to give more and more of their provision and to leave for themselves less and less of that which should be a comfortable maintenance for themselves and families.

ONE ROAD TO PEACE.

The church organ is telling that some me has been saying that the Latter-Day Saints could have peace if they wanted it; and the organ proceeds to ergue that peace is impossible because of the determined persecutions against he righteous.

No war is being made upon the Later-Day Saints. The News is well tware of this fact, but it chooses to inerpose the Latter-Day Saints between the Latter-Day Sinners and the

croused sentimentality of this country. it has been stated repeatedly by The Pribune, in answer to questions from Mormons, that the hierarchy could bring this war to an end at any time by merely obeying the law and keeping the covenant which was made to the Nation. It is folly for the Descret News to pretend that "preachers apostates and politicians" are in a combination to fight the Saints of God. No Latter-Day Saint is being antagonized in his political or property interests, or in his religious faith. The Latter-Day Sinners, who perpetrate and encourage others in perpetrating offenses against the law and treasonable crime against the civilization of this country, are beng usked to relinguish their darling sins sylnjurious to the community and so threatening to the Nation, so violalive of all the pledges which Utah gave to the country to secure her admission into the sovereign sisterhood.

Does any one think that a strict adherence to these covenants by the Mormon leaders would not bring peace? Let him reflect upon the experiences of the Mormon people during that brief period following the manifesto of 1890. during which the leaders were incutcating reverence for the Government obedience to law, and were bringing the church into full accord with the ivilization of this age. President Wilford Woodruff, standing in the Temple on the day of the first service in that completed structure, announced that the Latter-Day Saints were now at peace with all the world and would continue to have peace, and that the work would be accelerated as never be fore. The reactionaries of the church broke the treaty, made conflict where none was necessary, and they alone have the power to restore tranquillity to their distracted community.

The war is not willingly made from the outside, but is enforced by the evil practices of those who are within. A cessation of the wrongful acts and teaching will bring the controversy to an instant end

THE STREET NAMES.

At the session of the City Council on Monday evening City Engineer Kelsey made certain recommendations for the cenaming of the streets.

The first, that the name of East Temple sireet be changed to Main, is merely a recognition of existing conditions. That street is very rarely called it is less than that average. It is proper East Temple now, but is almost universally called Main street, and the official change would merely conform to the general usage.

In general ,the recommendations of Mr. Kelsey are in accordance with common sense, and would meet the convenience of the public. Certainly special donations which are demanded it is desirable to more exactly specify a large number of smaller streets running through blocks or penetrating blocks part way. And above all it is desirable to eliminate the duplication

The chief change that would be made n conforming to the Engineer's recommendation would be in Plat D; that is to say, that portion of the city north government of the kingdom of Joseph of Brigham street from Eagle Gate eastward. His recommendation is that the streets running east and west there should be called avenues, and that the streets running north and south should be given definite names in place of letters of the alphabet as now, provided that the first letter of the name should conform to the letter now used for the street. To what extent this would lead to confusion, it is not easy to determine in advance, but that it would lead to a great deal of confusion there is no doubt. We do not think, therefore, that it would be wise to make this change. A great many people would be discommoded by it, and for the ensuing two years that portion of the city, and all inhabitants of the city having to do with that part of the city. would be considerably at sea in locating any place or residence. As it is now, the east and west streets there are numbered from one up to eight or ten or twelve, as the case may be; the north and south streets are indicated by letters of the alphabet from A to I'l that is a schedule that every one can easily understand; it is the schedule

are acquainted with. Better leave done, and confine the changes to elun inating duplicate names and to more perfectly defining the streets which merely run from one block to another or to the streets or avenues which pen etrate through a portion of the block. With that done the present street namng and designation seems to be pretty satisfactory on the whole, and about is good a system as could be devised

SUGAR CONSUMPTION

A recent leaflet from the Department of Commerce and Labor gives the total onsumption of sugar in this country or the year 1964 at 2,767,162 tons, or 521,524,000 pounds and the Departtent's computation makes the conumption per capits for that year, 75 Great as are these figures, the con-

umption of sugar per capita in this

ountry is not as great as in Great Britain. But the consumption of sugar in the United States is rapidly increasng, as the leaflet referred to shows The sugar producers at home," It says, "are increasing their output of both came and heet sugar, but even their rapid increase is production is not keeping pace with the increasing hame demand, and as a consequence the quantity of sugar brought into the ountry increases from year to year It has doubled in the last twenty years. while the population meantime increased but fifty per cent. The annual average importation during the fiveyear period ending with 1885, was 1,031,149 tons, and during the five-year period ending with 1905 the annual average was 2,106,043 tons, despite the fact that the sugar production at home had grown from 176,025 tons in 1885 to approximately 600,000 tons in 1905, the exact figures for the full year being not yet obtainable."

Thus, two points are made clear; first, that the consumption of sugar in this country is on the average about 75 pounds per capita; and second, that all the sugar production in this couniry does not keep down the importation, which grows much faster than the home production does,

We printed yesterday a statement from Mr. T. R. Cutler, general manager of the Utah Sugar Company, the Idaho Sugar Company, the Western Idaho Sugar Company, and the Sanpete and Seyler Sigar Company, in which he gave the production of these factories at 80,000,000 pounds of sugar the past year. Of this, he stated that it is not posisble to dispose of more than 35,000,000 pounds in this immediate region" [the quotation being from a former article in The Tribunel This region he describes as comprising the States of Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, this division apparently being the apportionment made by the sugar trust to its ally under Mr. Cutter's:

The population of this region may thus be stated, the first column of figures giving the population of these States in 1990, the second their probable

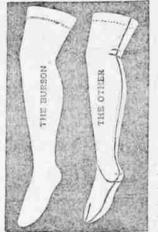
Ctall 276 742	
ldaho 101,772 Montana 243,329 Wyoming 92,531	W 1905. 350,000 225,000 360,000 125,000

It appears, then, unless the product of the Ogden and Logan sugar facorles can make up the difference, that the consumption of sugar in these four States is less than half that of the age, per capita, in the United States; and this fn spite of the wellknown fact that there are large areas. and heavy populations in the older portions of the United States where the onsumption might fairly be supposed to be not above half the general average; but for these States, named and included above, we would be far more inclined to say that the per capita consumption is double the average for the whole country than that to say also, that we had in mind the supply of the new camps of Nevada when we estimated that all the sugar produced in Utah and blaho would be consumed "in this immediate region." And according to the Department estimates, per capita, it certainly would be; but if we consume but half the amount consumed per capita in this country at large, as Mr. Cutler's figures require, then of course we were wrong. But while yielding all due respect to Mr. Cutler's statement, we do not think that we were wrong, and are decidedly of the opinion that the percapita consumption of sugar in these four States is very much above the average for the United States, and that one hundred pounds per capita is a modest estimate, which would make the sugar consumption for Utah, Idaho Montana and Wyoming 100,000,000 pounds, Instead of 35,000,000. How the discrepancy is to be accounted for we are not at present prepared to say; but that there is a great discrepancy between Mr. Cutter's statement and the actual consumption; must be evident to any one who will make even a little in vestigation.

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